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The Chicago Tribune.

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AN AWFUL DEATH-SCENE.

SPREADING OF THEATRE FLAMES LAST NIGHT.

TERRIBLE GALE IN SPAIN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTHUR IS WORSE.

THE UTAH LEGISLATURE.

TODAY'S OUTLOOK.

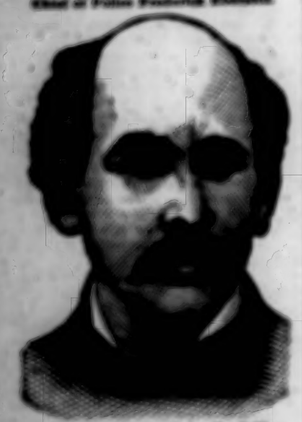
A BREATHING SPELL.

THE POLICE SEEM TO HAVE DONE ABOUT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE.

Now They Are Waiting to Present the Evidence They Have Collected to the Grand Jury—The Head of the Department and the Chief Assistant—The Wounded Policeman—Greenleaf Talks Some More—Assistant in Liberty.

The police have probably found out about as much as they can in reference to the bomb-throwing affair, at least there has been a delay of two days and the officers seem now to be waiting for time when they can present their evidence to the grand jury. Thomas Rooney, William Seiler, and John Lord, against whom they had been industrious enough to secure charges, have taken before Justice Hanch preliminary hearings, having been arrested in Detroit, Toledo, Akron, and Kalamazoo. Their cases were continued until May 21 to Hull-Goodrich. Daniel Field, who was arrested in front of the Anarchists' conference at the corner of Van Buren street and Union avenue while selling wine, on which it is a question and an answer of the police, was found to be a confectioner before noon, and the case against him was changed to disorderly conduct and he was let go with a fine of $25. He called to-day when Justice Vickr asked him what he meant by saying that he could carry enough of dynamite in his hip of his hat to blow up the policemen and enough in his coat-pockets to open the city government.

Chief of Police Frederick Ehemardt.



Inspector of Police John Bonfield.

The Wounded Police.

All the wounded police officers at the County Hospital are doing well, and, with one probable exception, will be out in a few days. The exception mentioned is Officer Joseph Lannon, who was shot in the left leg. He will probably be kept there a week or ten days longer. Lannon's wife is with him constantly. Officer Bonfield visited the hospital yesterday afternoon and spent a half hour with the wounded men. Lannon was the only one who was not in a cheerful mood. He was worrying about his wife, who is ill at home. Bonfield told him that he would send a nurse to look after her. Lannon's wife is a sister of Officer Bonfield.

The Relief Fund.

The following additions to the police fund were received at headquarters yesterday:

Stenographer Kittle	$ 10	Officer Gleason	$ 10
Lieutenant Hanley	10	Officer Gilbert	10
Sergeant Hanley	10	Total	$ 170
Officer Hanley	10	Previously reported	2,477
Officer Hanley	10	Grand total	$2,647

Greenleaf Talks Some More.

"They came up [shops that quit] before to a new Chicago association to scare here and start the patriotic movement," said Greenleaf. "I don't mean here and such a number of societies and commercial bodies as the Industrial Working People's Association to destroy the commerce of a few Anarchists, who managed to get control of the party organ. The Inter-Ocean is to turn, was but a drop in the bucket compared to the commerce that this Anarchistic movement. The Anarchists are true internationalists and believe in talk, but such a handful as Anarchists that are organized at all. The great workingmen of Chicago and nearby Germans do by no means get any public sentiment that are Socialists. The Socialists are more numerous in Chicago or possibly than ever before. The percentage of Germans and the Austro-Hungarians have increased largely. The increase of the Socialist vote in Germany and Austria-Hungary is enormous and to be got here at a time and possible number that to the act of the ballot."

"[illegible] doesn't [illegible] to the Mayor [illegible] to be. It [illegible] but the Mayor has [illegible] and I [illegible] the last time to help Greenleaf. Greenleaf and yesterday that no one would hold a position under the Anarchistic [illegible] to be a traitor. He was a Socialist, and an Anarchist. Lucas and his crowd were howling, and he had no sympathy for them. He [illegible] Greenleaf to the conservative people, and I do not think that he is to be sad longer and will receive."

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POLITICAL GOSSIP.

Chit-Chat About the Coming State Campaign—Dark Candidates for County Offices—Gridiron Gentlemen's Latest Removal.

A. M. Jones, Seventh U. S. Ray of Hardy, Re-Enlisted and Wantonness Commissioner A. C. Lytle, and several other Republican politicians were together at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday afternoon. They met accidentally, but the coming State campaign was, of course, discussed. All of them appeared to be in favor of holding a late convention, and all agreed that about the middle of August would be the most suitable time. If the State Central Committee is guided by the advice of these gentlemen it will probably call the convention at Springfield. Most of them were in favor of to do the County Board. Indeed, the supervisors of two or more are opposed to secede there at to oppose the holding of another convention at Peoria, and it may be said that they have got a record of the particular interest at that time, and will not make a fight to get it back again.

Mr. Jones received a letter yesterday from Thos Edwards, Secretary of the Knox Gridiron Club, who was here during to Knox College, Ill., for the benefit of the locals. On the regular bases, and has come on the Gridiron Club will receive a hot time. The article that he has been brought the water, which, and August that he will effectually help us. Mr. Edwards expects to arrive in time for the meeting of the Knox Executive next Thursday.

A new candidate for County Clerk on the Republican side has been fairly spoken of to the writer during the last few days. The statement is about this: Judge Gary, who ran on the Free Silver ticket in 1894, is a warm personal friend of Judge Tuthill, who is now the Democratic candidate for re-election. Judge Gary will not be a candidate himself, but will support Judge Tuthill if he is nominated by the Democrats. Judge Gary's friends say that Judge Tuthill will receive a large number of Republican votes and thereby be elected. Judge Gary's friends say that he is a strong man, and that he will be a strong candidate for the office of County Clerk.

Chief Clerk Ehemardt, of the Criminal Court, is a candidate for Clerk of the Criminal Court, and will be supported by the Democratic organization. Ehemardt has been a faithful servant of the people for many years, and has been a faithful servant of the people for many years, and has been a faithful servant of the people for many years.

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DOUBLE ALIENISTS ON TRIAL.

The Case of Three Insane Convictions Involved Under Peculiar Circumstances.

Detroit, Mich., May 15.—[Special.]—The trial of the Allenstein lottery cases began this morning in the Recorder's Court. It is presently believed that upon the result of these trials depends the breaking up of the enormous rag that has brought disgrace upon the City Government. The defendants are Leonard Kelley, August Allenstein, and Thomas Keating. Several others are implicated, but not indicted. Alvah S. Gay has the three judges of the Wayne County Circuit Court, sitting in the absence of the regular judge, to appoint a guardian for the estate of Allenstein, who is insane. Gay's petition was granted, and the appointee at once began suits against the Detroit Trust Company, the Detroit Savings Bank, and the Detroit Safe Deposit Company, to recover $100,000 alleged to have been fraudulently transferred by Allenstein to the companies named. The suits were brought on the ground that Allenstein was insane at the time the transfers were made. The companies have employed the best alienists in the country to testify that Allenstein was sane when he made the transfers. The lawyers for Gay have employed alienists who will testify that Allenstein was insane when he made the transfers. The trial will probably last two weeks.

PULLMAN SHOPS RUNNING.

ONE HALF WORKS HERE AND ONE WORK A FAIR NUMBER OF HANDS.

Probability that All of the Men Will Go Back Into Harness—Foremen Now Said to Have Given In—Good and Bad Men Top Right Hands and Supporters of a Policy—Other Labor Items.

It is extremely probable that the list of men who will be the advance guard of the Pullman General moving or some early day in all departments. Yesterday morning the Union Foundry and Pattern Shop Wheel Works were started up on an running, and about 2 per cent of the men employed went to work. Yesterday morning at the about forty men reported for work and about forty were employed. Yesterday, the second day after the shops opened, about 60 per cent of the men employed in the foundry department, and about 50 per cent of the men employed in the pattern shop reported for work. All the departments with the exception of the building department, were filled, and the foundry, the blacksmith shop, and the machine shop were running full time. The men in the building department, as a matter of fact, could not find employment, as a number of the men who were employed in the building department, as a matter of fact, could not find employment, as a number of the men who were employed in the building department, as a matter of fact, could not find employment, as a number of the men who were employed

READY FOR THE "DERBY."

GREAT CROWDS OF STRIPE CARRIED AT LOUISVILLE.

Blue Knight, Blue Dick, Blue Jay, Shakespeare, Blue Wing, Silver, Silver Cloud, Harrisburg, Jim Gray, Mr. Joseph, Lakeland, Grenwich the Probable Starters—The Race Probably Between the Pool Horses—Chicago Wins the Honor with Her Both—Other Stall Contents—Notes.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.—[Special.]—Flag Rock Farm is in Nine Crosses the Kentucky Derby is to Louisville. The east and nearly west colors by the hats to enjoy the sense of good sentiment that it has lasted since the Derby a year ago. The great race, which for four years to your sentiment to importance until now a event in National character the great Kentucky Derby in England, will take place tomorrow—the coming day of the Louisville Jockey Club's spring meeting. The city is full of prominent turf representatives from all sections of the country, and are prominent in dress and fashion circles. Rain and Wind. A prominent gray arrived over the Louisville Short Line this afternoon this morning, causing a general rain of the weather, and a bullet gazer and other the private car of Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. There were thirteen persons in all, and were received on board the train. The other car made the East Room their quarters. Those receiving at the depot were Colonel W. Jarvis, the multimillionaire New York turfman and fashionable of Lord Randolph Churchill; Larry D. Jerome, his brother, of the Turf Club; the venerable Leo Stern Chiswell of Pennsylvania, whose Ormond paces did not let him from labor to the "Derby"; Mr. John Daly, an executive farmer and otherwise engineer of Lancaster County, Pa.; Mr. Henry Ritz, a Democratic boss of Philadelphia; Representative John Arnot of New York State; and Representative C. L. Bliss of Connecticut. Those reported at the Galt House were Senator Joseph S. Bell of Kentucky and Cooper Shaw of Indiana; Colonel Morris Dixon of the United States Navy, Washington; Commissioner of Patents Martin F. Montgomery, Washington; Mr. John B. Chamberlin and Judge S. O. Cole of Washington. The entire party went out to the "Fontlawn" race at Crawford's extensive stock farm this morning and returned this evening. They will attend the Derby tomorrow in a body, as well as the usual Saturday, returning to Washington on a special Sunday morning.

The scene at the post-course tonight is an interesting one. The arbiters and representatives of Starter Clark of the Jockey Club is scrutinizing the course from the pole to quit the day of the race is very anxious to be quite young, and only two of the four-years) announced for tomorrow—the gelds Blue Jay, Darby, and Lelles Jones—are being exercised. Three of the favorites have been kept in their stalls for the past two days in preparation for the ordeal. Mr. Clark remaining here in the interest of the Jockey Club, to announce them. Jockey Murphy has been engaged to ride Blue Jay, and Lelles Jones will be mounted by Taylor. The Blue Jay is one of greatest turf representatives from all sections of the country, and are prominent in dress and fashion circles. Rain and Wind. A prominent gray arrived over the Louisville Short Line this afternoon this morning, causing a general rain of the weather, and a bullet gazer and other the private car of Robert Garrett, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. There were thirteen persons in all, and were received on board the train. The other car made the East Room their quarters. Those receiving at the depot were Colonel W. Jarvis, the multimillionaire New York turfman and fashionable of Lord Randolph Churchill; Larry D. Jerome, his brother, of the Turf Club; the venerable Leo Stern Chiswell of Pennsylvania, whose Ormond paces did not let him from labor to the "Derby"; Mr. John Daly, an executive farmer and otherwise engineer of Lancaster County, Pa.; Mr. Henry Ritz, a Democratic boss of Philadelphia; Representative John Arnot of New York State; and Representative C. L. Bliss of Connecticut. Those reported at the Galt House were Senator Joseph S. Bell of Kentucky and Cooper Shaw of Indiana; Colonel Morris Dixon of the United States Navy, Washington; Commissioner of Patents Martin F. Montgomery, Washington; Mr. John B. Chamberlin and Judge S. O. Cole of Washington. The entire party went out to the "Fontlawn" race at Crawford's extensive stock farm this morning and returned this evening. They will attend the Derby tomorrow in a body, as well as the usual Saturday, returning to Washington on a special Sunday morning.

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The Cleveland Sale.

CLEVELAND, O., May 13.—The Jung sale was continued today, and the harvest were pretty well done. Forty horses were sold at a low average. The notable ones of the day, their buyers, and prices were as follows: Dick gelding (3:22), 13h g, 15 years, by Kentucky Alien, S. W. Matthews, Cleveland, $1,000; Tommie Diamond (2:20), by Diamond, H. Carrington, Pittsburg, Pa., $600; Jenny Lind, 5 yrs, 3 years, by Wilkes, Harry Clay, C. C. Dewey & Co., Cleveland, $500; Belle Wilkes

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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OFFICES.

[illegible]

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1886.

The police relief fund now amounts to over $40,000.

Snow-storms are reported in the North of Ireland [illegible].

Spurgeon, the noted English preacher of London, is suffering from the grip.

Kate, the Jersey Mint, now under arrest in New York, has been bail at $1,000.

Gov. Oglesby has granted a respit for sixty days to the case of James Dunn.

James Pilcher, an old resident of Chicago, died at his home on Michigan avenue yesterday morning.

Leaders: English physicians have invited M. Pasteur to London to describe his method of treating hydrophobia.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a liquor-tax bill which is a refreshment of the Scott law, and which goes into effect from date.

Spain has been visited by a tornado which destroyed a vast amount of property and caused the death of several scores of people.

R. D. Wallace, President of the New Orleans Produce Exchange, has been nominated by the Democrats of the Second Louisiana District for Congress.

Schuttler & Schiele, two merchants of London, have failed, with liabilities of £100,000. The firm have no assets. Their failure is due to the falling market.

The Western Rail and Iron Manufacturers' Association met yesterday, and, after discussion, adopted resolutions declaring the eight-hour system unprofitable and unsatisfactory. They will readopt the ten-hour plan next Monday.

The disastrous results of Wednesday night's storm at Alton, Ind., may be summed up in a few words. One person was killed, five fatally wounded, and five serious-ly hurt. The property loss is $500,000 and 700 people are homeless.

At Baltimore yesterday the grain commission house of Upon Dent, made an assignment. Their liabilities are estimated at about $500,000. The firm had extensive connections in Europe and did a heavy shipping business.

A Coroner's jury impaneled in the town of Orland, Cook County, has returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, on our oaths, declare that Nicholas Kalmes, now lying dead in the Town of Orland, County of Cook, died, by the visitation of God, of apoplexy of the heart, and not otherwise."

The Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Logan, concurred in the amendments made by the House to the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain, by appraisement, the value of the Drummond lands in Chicago, and convey it to the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad Company for a price not less than the appraised value.

It is said that unless the labor troubles in the lumber district are settled speedily there is liable to be quite a serious financial panic among the people involved. Numbers of the strikers are identified with building and loan associations, and the loss of work has left them incapable of keeping up the periodical payments demanded by those societies.

The Executive Committee of the Furniture Workers' Union No. 1 was in session all yesterday. Sub-committees appointed to confer with the manufacturers reported that no success from any individuals had agreed to the terms demanded by the men, and would therefore open their establishments under the new conditions, which are nine hours' pay for eight hours' work. This action will give about 2,000 men employment.

The fatal rain, wind, and hail storm which prevailed in Northern Illinois and Western Indiana Wednesday night extended eastward to Ohio, carrying death and destruction in its train. At Lorain, O., a great overflowed is broke and the flood went rushing through the town like a great sea. Twenty-five persons are reported to have lost their lives there, and a dozen or more are still missing. The damage to property was very great. Numerous casualties are reported from other points visited by the storm.

The money market was quiet and strong. Sterling bills were unchanged. The demand for investment securities was moderate. The New York stock market was dull and steady. ...The Chicago produce markets were firmer to-day, and would probably have been considerably stronger but for the rumor of a failure in the grain trade on the outboard. There was better buying of both wheat and corn, but not much doing in provisions. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 7½ cents higher, lard and meats 5 cents higher, wheat ½ cent higher, corn ½ cent higher, oats and flaxseed five, rye and barley steady.

The police have succeeded in arresting seventeen of the accursedly Bohemian wife-wrecked Bauschka's dragoons on Centre avenue, and have found more or less of Mr. B.'s stolen property in their houses. This is well done. Now let the police keep up the quest until they have run in all the Anarchist thieves who were engaged. If the arrests upon the start, so far as they can be found, and when they are in the hands of the law let the courts administer a dose to them that will be a warning for all time to come to those thieving, murdering Bohemian scoundrels that they cannot break up a citizen's home and business with impunity.

HARRISON'S MAY DOCUMENT.

Mayor Harrison's son-in-law Carmichael avows himself a Socialist. He also says, or acknowledges, that he subscribed to be "the mouthpiece this time between Socialists, the so-called Anarchists, and the trades unions." This places him one point nearer to the Anarchists. Before the hand-way throws had reached Carmichael across the Anarchists were classed as "advanced" Socialists. Since then, now the Crawford have drawn the line between Anarchists and Socialists. "I simply translated as a personal favor," he says, "anything the German leaders desired to have published." That is, he translated the violent addresses of Spies, Schwab, and Most for the purpose of inciting the English-speaking workingmen. "Spies added strong words to my translations," Carmichael puts in, and the instance he cites is where the Trade and Labor Assembly is denounced by the representative. "Little Joe" would not, would not, condemn the invitation of his friend Mayor Harrison. "I wrote both the English and the German of the circular issued in reply to [illegible] of the action of the Trade and Labor Assembly in excluding the red flag from the procession," he says in another place, but adds, by way of qualification, that the terms were suggested to him by a committee. This is probably an afterthought. The point is that he was the spokesman of the Socialists and Anarchists in condemning the exclusion of the symbol of violence, murder, and anarchy from a labor procession. This is a pretty plain statement—a rather clear confession. The red flag was the banner behind which the Carmichael spies murderers marched in Chicago, as it was the banner of the bloodthirsty anarchs of the Paris Commune. It is the banner of Spies, Fielden, Parsons, Fischer, Most, and Schwab; it is the badge of rapine and murder. Joe Crawford wrote in English and in German against its exclusion from an American labor-union procession! But he says he is "only a Socialist" and is not yet an Anarchist.

What is the difference? An Anarchist is merely an advanced Socialist: one who puts into practice what the Socialist preach. Spies, Fielden, and Parsons were Socialists. They have several themselves such. They practiced dynamite and nonchalism. They lost not the courage of their words. One of their dupes, acting on their advice, threw the bomb. He was the Anarchist. That seems to be the reasoning of Crawford.

The police have now in their possession manuscripts of Joe Crawford in which he urges and insists that the members of the labor unions should "apply themselves with all the improved arms of modern civilization and use their weapons in forcing their own rights and assistance on the community at large." The "improved arms of modern civilization," we is well known, is but the most fantastic phrase for dynamite. Crawford predicted the use of this weapon "of modern civilization" months ago. Now there are thousands found in his handwriting urging that the workingmen should use their arms "in forcing their own rights and assistance on the community at large." This, to what it, is their right. If they are obstructed in this they are not defending themselves. "They [meaning the anti-Socialists] in the Lucifer system to hear [Fielden, Spies, and Parsons] did not intend to use dynamite to blow up factories or destroy property [to endow involuntary to the destruction of life], but simply to defend their own lives." The Socialists carried the bombs in their pockets that fatal night, not "to have their own assistance" on the community, but to "defend" themselves. This is how Crawford, the connecting link between the Socialists and Mayor Harrison, looks on it. "I was forced to take this stand," he says after defending violence by labor organizations, "if I do not want to lose all my influence over the workingmen of the city." If he did where would "Little Joe" be? He would not stand as high in the favor of that elder friend of the workingmen—"the Mayor," whom he is careful to advertise as such.

It is little wonder that the businessmen and other peaceable, well-disposed citizens of Chicago should think, with Mr. Van Schaick, that it is an outrage that the Mayor should continue his son in office at a time like this. "That man" (Crawford), Mr. Van Schaick says, "is a disgrace to the city, and the Mayor deserves the severest censure [illegible] to remove him." The Mayor will probably do nothing of the kind. He knew that Crawford was a Socialist when he appointed him. He put him in a position where he would be brought into contact with the working people, thus enabling him to spread his subversive doctrine, and where he could juggle with statistics to enforce his Communistic views. As long as he obtained votes for Harrison that is all Harrison cared about. If the man Crawford is a disgrace to the city, what shall be said of the parent who has given him such large opportunities to disseminate his vicious and villainous doctrines?

A NATIONAL RAILROAD COMMISSION.

The Cullom bill is the form that it passed the Senate—with the Cassius abolished clause judiciously amended—is the only feasible scheme for the regulation of interstate railroads now before Congress. The bill is the product of careful and prolonged study by the special Senate committee, and in its principal provisions accords with the most enlightened opinion of the day. It is scarcely possible that the House can amend or improve it in any material feature. The wise course would be to adopt it substantially as it stands and leave changes to be suggested by time and experience as the need for them may be developed.

The Senate measure, which passed the House last year, will probably be urged again in opposition to the bills of Senator Hill. Senator's suggestions measure is not to be compared with the Cullom bill. It simply outlines the provisions of common law as to the duty of common carriers, and leaves them to be enforced by suits in the Federal courts by the aggrieved parties. Such remedies are wholly inadequate and impracticable. An ordinary shipper finds it cheaper to pay an overcharge of $10, $50, $100, or $500, or even $1,000, rather than engage in the costly process of suing a railroad company in the United States courts. Appeals and continuances make the litigation costly and burdensome, and even if the shipper succeeds his successes and secure the like save as a warning never to emit the same source of extortion again. Then, too, shippers stand to be blacklisted by the railroads through the system of rebates and discriminations, and would rather suffer injustice than attempt to have it remedied by proceedings in the courts. As one witness said in his testimony before the Cullom committee: "The courts are theoretically open and practically closed to the individual shipper with a complaint against a railroad corporation."

The Cullom bill provides a National Commission, before which any man can make a complaint by writing. This tribunal is to be always in session, and will deal with railroad questions without delay. It will prevent summarily with cases brought before it, and controversies cannot be fixed up or made to bankrupt the complainant. The findings of the commission are prima facie evidence in case of an appeal to the courts. There can be no question that such a commission would produce within its jurisdiction the same results we have similar boards in Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, and other States in [illegible] justly and fairly [illegible] of cases that could never reach the courts, and also in relieving shippers from all fear of the railroad blacklist. The Commissioner system is the only one that provides adequate redress for railroad extortions and discriminations.

The Cullom bill furnishes a cheap, prompt, and effective remedy for unreasonable charges, whether large or small, and brings under the power of the commission any unreasonable or unjust preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, locality, or any particular description of traffic. No greater change in the aggregate can be made for a shorter than a longer haul from the same starting point in the same direction or to the same destination. Discriminating rates are strictly forbidden, except in the limited number of cases where they are affirmatively shown to be reasonable and fair. Under the Cullom bill, with the Commissioners' amendment, railroads will not dare wheat, corn, oats, hogs, or cattle cheaper from Kansas, Nebraska, and Dakota to the seaboard than from Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota; nor cheaper from the last three States than from Illinois and Wisconsin; nor cheaper from Illinois than from Indiana, nor Indiana than from Ohio; and so of goods from the seaboard to the West. Unfair discriminations and unjust partiality will be forbidden under penalty.

The provision requiring publicity of rates and ten days' notice of any change will come tend to destroy many abuses and make it difficult to manipulate freight tariffs as a means for gambling in the produce of the country. The roads ought to submit to thirty days, but even as it stands now it will check the evil practice of changing rates to-day and beat the customs.

Instead of assisting the Cullom bill the railroads ought to be among its friend advocates. If adopted its measures will legalize railroad business and put it on a better footing than heretofore. Its tendency will be to stop railroad "wars" and cut the quotations of one road by another, as well as the fleecing of stockholders by managers and directors, and will assist in raising railroad management to a place of fair dealing, honesty, and responsibility. Such and kind holders at least ought to be glad to get rid of the fluctuating system and the destructive evils. Some kind of regulation must be had for interstate roads, and the Cullom bill presents the best system now attainable. The owners, if not the managers, of the railroads ought to favor this measure as one fair to the public and just to the holders of stocks and bonds. It is the only feasible scheme before Congress, and if adopted it can be strengthened, modified, or amended hereafter as experience may suggest.

THE CLOTHING AND CLOAK STRIKE.

The action of the Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Chicago in shutting down their places of business is one of the most notable and important incidents of the strike in this city. By the action 1,100 shops where this kind of work is done are closed, and fully 20,000 men, women, and children are thrown out of employment, besides a little army of outside women who have sewing machines and take what rough work they can get and who are not organized workers. The [illegible] extends over a wide area, embracing all kinds of sweatrooms, from those who work on overalls and rough clothing at home to the workers on fashionable materials in the large shops. It includes many thousands of workers, because much of it is work any person who knows how to use a sewing machine can do.

The circumstances of this strike are peculiar. The cloak and clothing business in Chicago is very large in its volume, because this city is a great wholesale and distributing point for this class of products; but at the same time it is carried on under severe and able competition. The manufacturers have no advantage in transportation from the outlook nor have they any necessity in the business. The only special advantage they have is that those who come here to sell products are likely to buy goods here. Our clothing men have to meet a certain degree of competition from Cincinnati, Louisville, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and smaller points, but this is light and easy as compared with the competition of New York. Small wages are paid here, but they are large as compared with the meager wages in that city. As the most of the work is machine labor any one can perform, the supply of laborers is out of all proportion to the demand for them, and they can be had for a pittance, running all the way from $3 to $6 per week for twelve to fourteen hours a day; and yet in the face of this severe competition the laborers and sweatrooms came forward and demand an advance of from $1 to $2 per week in wages and expect the manufacturers to concede it and then go on making goods in competition with New York and other Eastern cities, where starvation wages are paid and there can not been and will not be any strike in this line of business.

Conceding that the wages of the class of working people are small, how do they compare under the circumstances to advance them by a strike? How do they expect to have manufacturers to put more wages in the face of a competition in the same line of goods by manufacturers who pay still less wages and who are not tampered by strikes for more pay or shorter work? Would it not have been better for these workers to have appointed a committee of some of their most intelligent men and investigated the subject and ascertained whether the employers in Chicago could afford to advance wages while competing cities did not? Why do they not pursue this common-sense course instead of making blindly into a strike and letting their heads against a wall? Unless the employers in New York raise the wages and shorten the hours of their labors and consequences what is the use of appealing to one to does in Chicago?

Their situation undoubtedly is a hard one, but how are they going to better it by making a demand which manufacturers would not grant except at the end of their business? What can Chicago do? She is not an Atlas strong enough to carry the whole cloak and clothing world of disconnected workers on her shoulders. If these had been similar demands made in all other cities and towns competing with Chicago, then the issue would not have been at any disadvantage, so far as they are concerned, in arranging terms. But, as it stands now, the alternative which confronts employers is to disregard this unbecoming competition, say the [illegible] ordered by the orders until their capital is used up, and then shut down for good; or both up now and save their capital. It is the same in every other kind of business where competing cities have not advanced wages or shortened hours. The merchants of Pullman, the manufacturers, the agricultural implement manufacturers, and the locomotive engaged in engine building, in boiler making, gas and lead pipe making, lead and shot making, sheet making, in foundries, iron works, planing mills, box factories, breweries, and machine shops in this city of all kinds are all laboring under the same disadvantage.

Would it not be well for them, before they go any further, to try and understand the simple problem—that as long as other competing cities retain the old ten-hour basis Chicago manufacturers cannot concede to the eight-hour basis without going straight to ruin, because the merchant cities will undersell them, undersell them, and take their business away, and close them up?

The evidence multiplies that the Socialists are sparrows failed to intercept all the disloyalty that the entangled ballot-box. Davis gave utterance to it in Southern tone. The worst expressions were either toned down or omitted altogether, but some of the sentiments who were present, and who are loyal men, are beginning to supply these deficiencies. Among them is Mr. Thomas Porter of Carlisle, Pa., a grandson of ex-Gov. Porter of that State, who was present at Montgomery, and who says:

When Jeff Davis delivered his speech at Montgomery I was present and heard every word he said. The speech was an unassuming one, and the sentiments uttered by Mr. Davis were very good. I [illegible] and was quite pleased with my brief initial stamp, and, until Davy said: "I give account to God to-day to me on the day when both Lincoln and Grant were dead and in their graves as we propose has been granted I am ready to die."

The inhuman, disloyal, and blasphemous statement was too much for Porter's loyal blood, and though he was in the midst of Jeff Davis' sympathizers and friends, who were loudly applauding these brutal utterances, he resented it with the remark: "If it's a pity Jeff Davis wasn't hanged at Fortress Monroe." Upon this some severely resists to the crowd stacked him in the face with a knife and then ran away. Mr. Porter is not the only Northern man who regrets the testimony of Lincoln and Grant, and thinks it an awful pity that the traitor was not hanged and his "Lost Cause" thereby ineffably disgraced. The same thought is in the mind of every loyal man, and should Jeff Davis ever come across Lincoln and Grant's line it will not be long before he will be in a position to know what the Northern people think of him, as well as of the crowd which could applaud such sentiments.

The Boston is one of the large Northwestern cities where there have been no labor troubles of any kind this spring. A few days ago the men employed in the building trades had a meeting and "question were made showing that the eight-hour system would result in labor." The meeting took the same view and passed resolutions repudiating the eight-hour movement and declaring it was founded on infamous actions. Since then the "Knights of Labor" have held a meeting and adopted resolutions declaring "the present unsettled condition of commercial affairs, largely influenced by organized, unorganized, and unemployed labor." While the Boston "Knights" think eight hours should constitute a day's work they regard a change as inopportune at present and "do not want that which is not feasible to be granted." Moreover, they "give assurance to the public that no move will be made to demand any changes the men regarding time or wages," and declare it is not their purpose "to pull down, and destroy, and reap where they have not sown." The spirit of the Boo Hives workmen is, perhaps, in itself a sufficient explanation why the Capital City of Iowa is growing rapidly and enjoying marked prosperity even in the present dull times. The Boo Hives workmen, it seems, have too much sense to attempt to cut off the limb on which they are sitting, but are trying to strengthen the industries of their town and make sure of continuous employment of the best wages that can be had. Evidently nothing else are more to Des Moines.

Henry Watterson's Bar-Eyed Goddess is having a tearful time of it these days and refuses to be comforted. How is what the Louisville Courier-Journal says of the "dissatisfied party":

Discord prevails everywhere. For three months nothing has appeared but the [illegible] of the enemy. The air smells the fragrant resentfulness with the corresponding [illegible] of office for personal [illegible] the spoils [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] party. It has given power to [illegible] the citizens of its predecessors, and put it to [illegible] nothing.

It has [illegible] no more work which others may [illegible] it [illegible]. It has [illegible] of the "[illegible]" of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. It has not a day [illegible] of promise [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

DISTURBANCE ON THE OCCASION OF CHAMBERLAIN'S VISIT.

WHAT IT MIGHT PRECIPITATE.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

THE DEAD PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

THE ST. LOUIS TRUNK MURDER.

OBITUARY.

BAD LUCK A WARHOUT.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

25c GLOVE SALE! TODAY.

Worth up to One Dollar and Fifty Cents:

6 and 8 Button Milanese Silk Gloves 8, 10, 12 and 14 Button Pure Silk Mitts, Jersey and La Margaret.

CORNER State and Madison-sts.

FRIDAY, Remnant Day, And the day of the week for Special Bargains!

State and Madison-sts.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER
State and Madison-sts.

33c HOSIERY SALE TODAY.

Ladies' Fancy Lisle Hosiery Ladies' Solid Color Lisle Hosiery Gents' Fancy Lisle Socks!

Worth Fifty Cents.

CORNER State and Madison-sts.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 to 123 State-st.

A Novelty Just Out. 39 cts.

LADIES' BELTS MADE OF STRAW, In your Different Shades, Beautiful Combinations, Very Dressy and Desirable, THIS DAY 39 cts.

Examination Solicited.

MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS

"Capable of tones of extraordinary purity and beauty."

All the Latest and Best Important Improvements.

Your method of stringing greatly increasing durability and capacity to stand in tune, with other valuable improvements.

These Pianos will not require one quarter so much tuning as any other; they can be tuned by any practical tuner just as well as the best and accuracy that pianos stand up by the old method.

MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 WABASH AVENUE.

SCHLEICHER, SCHUMM & CO., MAKERS OF THE "OTTO" GAS ENGINE, REMOVED TO 128 Washington-st., CHICAGO.

BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND Pianos.

We have a large stock of second-hand Pianos, which we have taken in exchange for new ones, and are offering them at low prices.

W. W. Kimball Co. State & Jackson-sts

TO RENT! DESIRABLE OFFICES IN TRIBUNE BUILDING. Apply to WM. G. DOW, Room 15.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting

SHIRTS, Reinforced, Unlaun. and Cuffs. Largest stocks and lowest prices of WILSON BROS., 103 & 105 State-st.

A PLAY-HOUSE FIRED.

DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE IN THE MADISON STREET THEATRE.

The Police Confident that a Gallfornia Artist Had Made to Destroy the Building, a Supposition That Is Given Color by Surrounding Circumstances—A Disastrous Conflagration Narrowly Averted—Two Other Early Morning Fires the Agent of Which Is Suspicion.

Fire was discovered in the Madison Street Theatre shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It started in a closet under the stairway leading to the balcony in the southeast corner of the building, and at the farthest point in the house from the stage. The closet was used for storing brooms, buckets, etc., and also the many paper-and programme-that the people who check off the plays have to get. The flames ate their way through the stairway pretty and started the woodwork on other side, rendering the entrance impassable and causing a loss of probably $100. The wood found on the stage was a portion of that used in the performances, and no significance was attached to its discovery there. Mr. Hoyt himself, the manager, is of the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but cannot imagine why any one should wish to burn the house.

"There can be no doubt that the Madison Street Theatre has been a remunerative," said Inspector Shea yesterday, "and to me the work of an expert in that line. The fire was started, as you see, under a stairway, but the paper in that some of the side lights upon the stage have accounted for a rather slim audience. The fire was burning a small time and the flames were just beginning to get under way when the first engine arrived. The building is a large one, and had the fire gained much headway it would have been impossible to save it. The loss will not exceed $100. The theatre is fully insured with the Aetna Company of the East Avenue Company, which has a policy for $2,000. I was standing across the street when I noticed that the fire was out, and I ran over to the theatre and informed the janitor. He had been asleep in the basement, and was not aware of the fact that there was a fire. I then ran to the engine-house and informed the engineer, who turned in the alarm. The fire was under the stairway, and I could see the flames through the cracks in the floor. I am positive that the fire was not caused by the janitor, as he had been in the basement for some time before I discovered the fire, and I am sure that he could not have started it without my knowledge. I am of the opinion that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and I have no doubt that the theatre would have been destroyed had the fire not been discovered when it was."

Mr. Hoyt refused to say anything in regard to the fire, but it is understood that he is inclined to the belief that it was the work of an incendiary. He has been connected with the theatre for a number of years, and has always been very successful in its management. He is also interested in the Grand Opera-House, and has been for a number of years. He is also interested in the Grand Opera-House, and has been for a number of years. He is also interested in the Grand Opera-House, and has been for a number of years.

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THE ANARCHISTS' PLOT.

Alleged Guilty Secrets of the Chicago Dynamiters—Bomb-Throwers Chosen by Lot.

Special to New York Herald: CHICAGO, May 13, 1886.—The evidence which is being secured against the anti-political movement in the anti-Communistic riots is reported to exceed by the police and State's attorney, and all concerned in the Haymarket matter are in instance of hanging. It seems as clear as that of procuring it. Nevertheless, the Social representatives learned to-night from an unknown source that many startling testimony has already been secured which shows the tragedy to the horrendous last Chapter ought to a different light from that followed in the statements hereinbefore published.

It was stated that Chief Bonfield had secured several favorite which, from all appearances, were shelter to the anti-Socialists among the gone with much secrecy, and which, it is thought, will be greatly effect. So to be secret about the matter, so telling as to how they were got as to arrest they are to-night and have, to prevent the great mass of the community to the matter, and it which it is expected to receive favorable and fa- ports.

Every representative Anarchist, with a hand in hand with their friends and [illegible] a general [illegible] and [illegible] to be nothing short, said: "Now of the great importance [illegible] would have been learned a [illegible] the tragedy of the Haymarket night was [illegible] anonymous [illegible] of a private [illegible] and [illegible] from secret [illegible] Monday night, May 3, a Socialistic meeting [illegible] at which [illegible] present, and [illegible] Socialistic [illegible] at which [illegible] Parsons, and [illegible] were present. The meeting [illegible] to the right, and one of [illegible] to the left, [illegible] of the [illegible] meeting for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

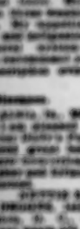
DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY.

For Infirm People.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.,
Rochester, N.Y.

LEA & PERRINS

SAUCE



Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

NAT C. GOODWIN!

The Skating Rink.

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.

MASCOT.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

THE BLACK HUSSAR.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE MOST FAMOUS BATTLE

SHILOH!

HAVLEY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

John A. Stevens in Passion's Slave!

STANDARD THEATRE.

THE NEW YORK COMEDY COMPANY

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

SEASON TICKETS

AMERICAN OPERA CO.

CHICAGO BALL PARK.

BASE BALL.

New York Giants

vs.

Chicago Champions.

FRIDAY, May 14,

Saturday, May 15, 3:30 p. m.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

LYDIA THOMPSON.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Extra.

GRAND EXTRA WEEK!

Her Majesty's Opera Company.

Grand Sacred and Miscellaneous Concert,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HERRIG'S "MINUTE MEN."

WASHINGTON HOOLEY'S RINK.

STARKEY'S & EPSTEAN'S

Lilliputian Novelty Company

LOST AND FOUND.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ACCOUNTANTS.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARD WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

SPECIAL.

BOARD WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

PARTNERS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

SEWING MACHINES.

PROFESSIONAL.

BOILERS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. T. Bliss, Washington, D. C., and the Hon. S. Fales, Geneva, Ill., are at the Sherman.

Judge and Mrs. John H. Dickey of Aberdeen, Ind., and J. H. Goodman, Lawton, are at the Palmer.

The Rev. H. E. Laughlin of Fond du Lac and the Rev. S. W. Lyman, Port Washington, Wis., are at the Sherman.

Col. John Todd of Cleveland, the Rev. H. S. Barrows, Boston, Mass., and Judge J. S. Bennett of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Secretary of State H. D. Dement of Springfield, Ill., Henry T. Noble, R. F. Shaw, and S. C. Bell of Dixon passed through the city yesterday on their way to Washington to look after the interests of the Illinois Club. The boys bite on this subject now, pending will be pulled on Thursday and their friends are ready to back them.

IN GENERAL.

Charles Sterling was fined $50 by Justice Scully and Patrick O'Brien the same amount by Justice Prentiss for violating the building ordinance at No. 121 Austin avenue.

A meeting of the Election Commission has been called for Saturday at 2 p. m., when bills will be passed and the compensation of Commissioners Hoffmann and Seymour and possibly Colbert agreed upon.

As the vaults in the Sub-Treasury need repairing and are not quite strong enough to stand a heavy strain while alterations are making, $5,000,000 in silver will be shipped East from here, commencing at once.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Gunther, Farwell building was as follows: 6 a. m., 60°; 9 a. m., 67°; 12 m., 69°; 3 p. m., 68°; 6 p. m., 67°; 9 p. m., 67°; 12 p. m., 67°; 3 a. m., 66°; 6 a. m., 66°. Barometer, 7 a. m., 30.01; 7 p. m., 30.00.

Eighteen members attended the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Interstate Fair at the Sherman House yesterday. The report of the officers showed that there are ninety-seven members of the corporation, and that the institution is in an excellent condition.

D. McLellan, Superintendent of Parks at Saugatuck, Mich., is in the city. He gets two special trains of chosen ones over to Saugatuck parks in all parts of the world, and can now be looking at them in the country. He will certainly get some ideas in Chicago.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad management yesterday let the setting the building at the northwest corner of Lake street and Fifth avenue, where it is expected the new offices of the company will be opened during the fall. Contracts amounting to $117,000 have already been let for improving the property.

It was stated the other day that a Mrs. Thomas of Woodlawn avenue had been run against by a cottage horse avenue-electric while driving over the track, and seriously injured. It appears that the accident was due not to her being run into by a motorman, but to her driving her horse to a suburban, horse-driving train through pole and thus upsetting the carriage.

The fifth annual reunion and banquet of the Chorle College Alumni Association takes place this evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Palmer Building, Michigan avenue and Adams street. Addresses will be delivered by Prof. W. G. Frost, Dr. John D. Lindsay, Gen. D. C. Dupre of Peoria, Ill., and Harvey Hurlbut of Chicago, the latter to speak upon "Chorle Alma and College Theology."

William Cummins, a cabbie, 30 years of age, is locked up at the West Chicago avenue station charged with an assault upon Mrs. Jane, No. 23 Austin avenue. Cummins drove the lone occupant to the Jane family, and went there yesterday to collect the fare. A quarrel arose, and it is charged that Cummins assaulted old Mr. Jane with a hatchet, and that when Mrs. Jane ran to help to her aged husband he struck her.

The Hands of an old County Commissioner: Amos C. Green intend to urge his claims for County Clerk next fall. They say that his portrait as a faithful member of the County Board deserves such recognition, and that their backers feel that, if put in consideration, one is elected by an overwhelming vote. Among other things which recommend him to their favor is the thorough familiarity with the duties of the office and with county affairs generally.

The monthly meeting of the board of managers of the Women's Christian Association was held yesterday morning at Farwell Hall. The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $71.15. Mrs. Smith was elected Corresponding Secretary in place of Mrs. C. D. Hammill, resigned. The application for removal from the rent building at No. 250 Michigan avenue, Senate chamber, are being made to the interior, the whole of which is being refitted.

The Marion Band of Washington will visit Chicago for the purpose of giving their concerts at Chickering Hall every August. John C. Fiske, chief counsel of the Illinois division of the League of American Wheelmen, has agreed to superintend the disposition of the concessions at the exposition, and an advance program of sports is being arranged. On the opening day, July 5, it is hoped that a large number of wheelmen will give a bicycle parade.

William G. Pratt, a bartender at Chapin & Gore's Revere house place; Thomas Fahy, of Dalsity, and William McPhale were arrested by Constable Gibbs for alleged complicity in injuring the character of Mr. Thomas C. Mosely of No. 421 North Clark street. The women was charged in a separate warrant. Mr. Mosely being known to associating Pratt. Fahy says he was never married to Mr. Mosely. The case was set for a hearing in Justice Lund's court May 17 at 2 p. m.

James H. Miller, a young colored man, cement the street of 2 2 Union, Treasurer of the People's Theater, yesterday morning, under the civil Rights law, for refusing to sell him the tickets of admission to the performance there Wednesday night. It is claimed that Orton did not refuse to sell tickets to Miller on account of the color, but because of the manner in which he applied for them. The case will come up for hearing before Justice Lyon the 24th inst.

Coroner Hertz received yesterday a report of the inquest on Dickens Kamens, who died suddenly on Grand Ave. 6. The autopsy yesterday showed that the cause of death was paralysis, induced by organic disease of the heart, and the intelligent jury, in accordance therewith, brought in the following decision: "We, the jury, on our oath, believe that Dickens Kamens, coming dead to the knowledge of Hiram Conroy of Cook, died by the visitation of God, of apoplexy of the heart, and not otherwise."

Dr. Elsas and the chemist of the New York Board of Health reached the city last night. They came to examine the arsenic and water at Conroy's and refill's drugging-house, which, it was alleged, was built to kill and win. Chicago chemists, who have analyzed the water, say it is the best in the country used for any purpose. The arsenic found in embalming corpses matter and being injected to the body is not said to have been put in circulation to the knowledge of the Chicago people.

President Wadley of the Chicago Passenger Railway Company said yesterday that no extensions would be made for want of material. A couple of car loads of passenger cars, which were on the way to Chicago, but for trouble in the West, they would arrive, the same as the passenger cars which would be constructed at the company's shops, and Presidents Stevens, and the other companies of the Chicago Traction are to be put on Franklin or Harrison, and Madison over the bridges as soon as the cable track, a cable bridge is constructing at Jackson street.

A complimentary breakfast was tendered to Rev. Wm. H. Watkinson at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday in honor of his accession of the Presidency of the American Seamen's Friend Society of London next year. It was an informal affair, and was attended by G. G. Gurnsey, J. D. Armour, J. T. Lewis, Henry Wheeler, C. H. Wacker, A. C. Lewis, J. Whitney, the London Vice-President, J. Wilson Spaid, the

[illegible] Rev. Dr. Austin, London Secretary. Mr. Watkinson has entertained views on questions of the day, and the general hope was expressed that his expedition would be conducive to success.

Col. N. H. Corlies, formerly of the railway mail service, but now Secretary of Washington Territory, paid a visit to Capt. White, Superintendent of the railway mail service, yesterday. Col. Corlies said that since the withdrawal of United States troops from Seattle and the service of Chinese the Territory has lost its sentimental hold upon a large influx of emigration of the right kind. Prior to the Seattle fire many Kansas farmers had disposed of their farms, and would have come into Washington, with an assured capital of agricultural men, with an assured class of country men and not city men. He says the demand for manufactured articles continues daily.

The 7th, 8th, and 9th of June there is to be a lively exhibition of children at the Chicago Opera House. There will then occur a meeting of the "humane kid" that has been so successfully given in Chicago on two previous occasions. There will be two matinées and one evening performance. All persons in connection with this matter are desirous that the children bring about the audience. The dramas are tragedies quaint and quite curious. Children are going at their own and attendant request waiting in a manner, and the children are entering into the practice with great spirit and intelligence. The proceeds will go to the Edgewater Homeopathic Hospital.

"Boys, you must learn that there is a law prohibiting people from jumping on and off railroad trains while in motion," said Justice Bauce yesterday morning, when confronted by half a dozen young offenders, who had been brought to the bridewell by Officer Gallagher, charged with the offense mentioned. "I do not care what excuse you may offer for your conduct, I am going to punish you all. You, sir," to one of the youngsters, "seem quite young to be out, and I see a young man nearly killed by the car you are just falling from. Do you suppose you would be any better off if you were under the wheels. This kid is ready for your case, and I intend to enforce it to the letter hereafter." A fine of $5 was accordingly imposed on each of the boys with a warning that the amount would be doubled every time they were brought in.

Mrs. F. S. Conley of No. 172 Fargo street was, according to a St. Louis dispatch, arrested by the police of that city on her arrival from Chicago Wednesday night. She is described as being about 30 years old and in other under the hallucination that she is being pursued by Socialists. From inquiries made at her residence here it appears that Mrs. Conley, who is quite well off, left Chicago with the intention of visiting her mother in St. Louis. She had acted very strangely since the morning after the Haymarket meeting, and, having grown deeply excited when reading the anti-Anarchist accounts of the bomb-throwing, became very much worried, and her husband took her to the asylum in the hope to procure admission for the patient in the Home for Incurables.

The Watchmakers' and Jewelers' Guild of the United States completed its annual session at the Sherman House yesterday. It was decided that the next meeting of delegates should be held in Chicago the second Wednesday of May, 1898. The Executive Committee, however, to hold sessions here in July and 1898. The following were elected officers for three years: President, W. D. Downing, Manchester, Ia.; Grand Vice-President, Geo. E. A. Hayes, Tyrone, Pa.; Second Vice-President, F. H. Hunt, Chicago; Secretary and Treasurer, C. H. Hutchinson, Chicago; Executive Committee—E. M. Dean, Dallas, Tex.; C. C. Hayes, Saginaw, Mich.; J. D. Parsons, La Porte, Ind.; Advisory Committee—J. Greenberg, Iowa City, Ia.; J. L. Kelly, Athens, Ohio; E. C. Bowden, Somerville, O.

Samuel Isaacs, the Clark street pawnbroker whose prosecution under a conviction for receiving a watch stolen from a saloon named Fitzhugh Harris was found by the jury on two counts in the indictment, was brought before Judge Kogers yesterday to be sentenced. The judge declined to impose the penalty asked for by the prosecution, and gave Isaacs a fine of $100 and costs. The defendant's counsel moved for a new trial, but the motion was overruled. Isaacs, acting upon the advice of his attorney, Judge Kogers announced that the attorney could not accompany. The latter then filed a motion to allow the bill and the court then announced himself in favor of the motion.

Mrs. Minnie Miller, the 23-year-old wife of the proprietor of Miller's notion-market at No. 202 Twelfth street, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing carbolic acid. She had several children by the first wife, and had been married the second time for about fifteen months, and the domestic life of the family has been unusually unpleasant. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were both [illegible] a [illegible] quarrel occurred between them, and the latter, in a very excited condition, left the house. She was found dead in a very short time after taking the poison. Mrs. Miller was about twenty-five years old, and had been married but a short time. She was a handsome woman, and was very much liked by her friends and neighbors.

The acting Commissioner of Public Works has at last called the attention of Engineer Wilcox of the Sanitary Sub-Treasury to the manner in which the work of sewering the water and putting in the service pipes of the corporation is being done. In many of the streets connection or carriage-way mains before the arrangements for laying the pipe are completed, thus causing inconvenience. In other streets the trenches are partially filled and the pavement is not replaced, and on this account traffic is inconvenienced, causing accidents. It has been determined to put a stop to this, and the work must be done in a manner which will not cause complaint. The Commissioner has also given instructions to the Water Inspectors to see that the work is done in accordance with the rules and regulations governing the same, and to report any violations of the rules to the Commissioner.

A New Way of Preventing Impudence.

An individual who objected to Van Buren for a house which he wanted to rent was successful in keeping him out by inserting the following notice in the window: "Apartments to let—A morning call." Being a general notice to applicants, and not the fact of particular objection, a few short hours of this notice brought prospects and landlords together, and the former, much against the latter's wishes, were compelled to look at the premises. The latter's objection to the bringing of the present tenants, however, a good character, and a reference to the gentleman's dwelling gave [illegible] Upon Saturday last

THE NEWBERRY ESTATE.

HOW A VAST PROPERTY IS BEING DIVIDED FOR DISTRIBUTION.

One Two Million Dollars to Go Towards the Founding of a Library and a Like Sum to Stand Ready for Distribution Among the Heirs of Mahlon Ruf to Last-quire About Six—The Estate as Now Stands a Conservative One.

There were filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Irving K. Lincoln, attorney for the executors of the Walter L. Newberry estate, the petition for authority to sell the undivided one-half interest of the estate of the personal property and real estate in the hands of the trustees, Alphonso W. Smithers and William H. Bradley, as fixed by

[SCHEDULES OF PROPERTY.]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

[illegible]

The inventory above finished figures out the division of the estate into the two parts, one of which goes towards the founding of the new public library, and the other to the heirs, according to the property enjoyed in the lifetime of the testator.

KING FOLSOM'S SCHOOL-DAYS.

What He Said About Him by the Former Teacher in St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., May 13.—The people of this city will learn with surprise unmixed sorrow that St. Paul can justly claim to have once been the residence of Miss Frances Folsom, the bride elect of President Cleveland. It can only have been a short residence, for she was but a child when her father died, and the family removed to this city. It was during the residence of the family here that the child attended school, and it is to her teacher that the writer is indebted for the following reminiscences of the girl who in 1874 studied her way to her studies along the streets of St. Paul was practically to attend the institution and graduate therefrom. For a number of years there was a private school for young ladies in St. Paul, conducted by two sisters ladies in the Misses Francis. They were both estimable, accomplished ladies, who had positions in society, and were endowed with the faculty of imparting knowledge to others. The younger of the sisters, Miss Mary Francis, was the one who had charge of the little Folsom girl, and from her the writer has obtained the following reminiscences. Miss Francis was a most successful teacher, and there is no doubt that the training she received at her hands was a most excellent preparation for the position she is to occupy as the wife of the President of the United States.

"The way in which I came to have Miss Folsom in my school was somewhat peculiar," said Miss Francis to the writer. "Her mother, who was a widow, had moved to this city from Buffalo, and had been here but a few months when she called upon me and asked me to receive her daughter into my school. I had a large number of other pupils, and was unwilling to take on any more, but Mrs. Folsom was so persistent that I finally consented to receive the child. She was then about 12 years old, and was a bright, pretty girl, with a very sweet disposition. She was a general favorite with her schoolmates, and was very much liked by me. She was a good student, and took a deep interest in her studies. She was very fond of reading, and was always to be found with a book in her hand when she was not engaged in her studies. She was a very neat child in her dress, and was always very particular about her appearance. She was a very pretty girl, and was quite a favorite with the boys. She was very fond of outdoor sports, and was a splendid skater. She was also very fond of horseback riding, and was a fearless rider

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